ce Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MR. FLETCHER DATE: February 4, 1949 F. J. Baumgal FROM Security 7 SUBJECT: SOMMUNIST INDEX CARDS SECURITY MATTER Attached is a letter from the Springfield Division dated January 27, 1949, in which it is suggested that the Bureau give consideration to authorizing the physical exchange of Communist Index cards (as distinguished from the Security Index) from one field division to another when the change of address has been verified by the new office of origin. It was indicated that this would facilitate the administrative supervision of the case in the new field division and eliminate the time lag required in reviewing the entire matter by the Agent to whom the case is assigned, as well as eliminating the preparation of a new Communist Index card since it would only be necessary to add the new address. The new Manual contains a provision which has been approved in connection with Security Index cards to the effect that when a subject moves from one division to another, his Security Index card will be transferred to the division covering the territory to which he has moved. SAC Letter #57, series 1948, dated April 10, 1948, contained the initial instructions to the field for the creation of Communist Index cards on individual members of the Communist Party as well as Communist splinter groups. That letter also indicated the procedure to be followed in setting up such Communist Index cards. present time each field division makes a new Communist Index card upon arrival in its district of a person who should be carried on such Index. RECOMMENDATION: Inasmuch as the new Manual revision instructs the field to transfer the Security Index cards upon the transfer of a subject from one division to another, it is believed as suggested in the Springfield letter of reference that a similar procedure should be adopted for the handling of Communist Index cards as it would promote a uniformity method and a saving of time and expense. REGORDLL ENCL H MAR 24 1949 Attachment WEL: GAS'

Office Memorandum • United States Government

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 27, 1949

FROM

SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA DISTRICT 8, SPRINGFIELD DIVISION INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with the maintenance of CI cards authorized by SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948, it is suggested that the Bureau give consideration to authorizing the physical exchange of the CI card from one Field Division to another when the change of address has been verified by the new Office of origin.

This will facilitate the administrative supervision of the case in the new Field Division and will eliminate the time lag required in reviewing the entire matter by the Agent to whom the case is assigned and his preparation of a new CI card since it will only be necessary to change the card to reflect the new address.

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SAC, Philadelphia

July 8, 1949

Director, FBI

SECURITY MATTER - C SECURITY INDEX CARDS COMMUNIST INDEX CARDS

Reurlet June 10, 1949, setting forth certain suggestions relative to the handling of Security Index cards and Communist Index cards.

Please be advised that the whole matter involving the administrative handling of the Security Index and Communist Index program is under consideration for certain changes due to the recent monthly self-inspection involving these matters and the numerous suggestions which were furnished at that time. Your suggestions set forth in the referenced letter will be considered at the same time.

Your interest in making these suggestions is indeed appreciated and should you have occasion to have other items which you, feel would be of assistance in the handling of these matters you are urged to immediately submit them for consideration.

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GOMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Director, FBI

DATE: June 10, 1949

Manylogical

SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT:

SECURITY MATTER - C SECURITY INDEX CARDS COMMUNIST PARTY INDEX CARDS

Thatwaw Attention is directed to Section 87, Manual of Instructions, Security Investigations, and more specifically to Sub-Section 4 (e) and Sub-Section 5.

In Sub-Section 4 (e) it is stated:

9 ENERAL "The Security Index/Cards shall be forwarded to the new office of origin where the latest current address of the subject and the file number of the related investigative case file in that office shall be added."

In Sub-Section 5, referring to Communist Party Index Cards, it is stated:

> "When it has been determined that an individual included in the Communist index has moved to an area within another Field Division, the Communist Index card shall be transmitted to the interested office where it shall be appropriately revised and filed in their Communist index."

The instructions concerning the transmittal of the Security Index Cards between offices is a change from the prior existing instructions under which prior instructions the old office of origin placed the existing card in its file and the new office of origin prepared a new card for its index. The instructions concerning the transmittal of Communist Party index cards is an entirely new provision.

I believe that a more desirable procedure to be followed as concerns the action to be taken in the instances under consideration, would be the same as that previously in effect concerning Security Index cards, or that the cards which have become obsolete be actually destroyed.

I would like to point out that under the new procedure if both instances it is necessary for the new office of origin to either scratch through the information appearing on the old card and insertible feupon the revised information, or else to prepare a new card entirely and destroy the

JWR:VFH

Director, FBI June 10, 1949

one transmitted from the prior office of origin. Such a procedure is obviously necessary since the information contained on the card which is received in the new office of origin is obsolete and incorrect.

I would also like to point out that the new office of origin has no actual need of the old card in the preparation of a new and correct one since all of the information necessary to the new office in the preparation of a correct Security Index and Communist Party Index card is contained either on Form 128 or in communications which at that point will be in the file of the new office of origin. This would include descriptive data and photograph.

ce Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FILE PROCESSED FOR RELEASE MR. TOLSON May 12, 1959 FROM SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS. SUBJECT: **COMMUNIST INDEX** SYNOPSIS BACKGROUND: By Bureau letter 10/2/58 all offices instructed to re examine entire Communist Index (CI) on individual case basis with disposition to be considered as (a) potential informant, (b) espionage subject, (c) Security Index subject, (d) retention in CI, and (e) removal from CL. Program involves 17,000 individuals, 4397 of whom are in New York Division. Deadline of October 15, 1959, set. DETAILS: New York inspection reflects that as of 4/10/59 office closed 1660 cases, had 1064 pending and 1673 remained to be opened, for a completion of 38% of the program in the first six months. Out of these cases no informants or potential informants have been developed, no espionage cases opened, and no subjects placed on Security Index as a result of program. Five subjects were found to be employed at key facilities or by classified contractors, four subjects required additional dissemination, 52 cases referred to other offices, 30 subjects found 11 deceased; 26 subjects were not located and cases closed. To obtain these results, New York estimates office expended 2,735 agent workdays from inception of program to 3/31/59. Assistant Director Belmont feels that value of program cannot be measured in terms of statistics. Program based on absolute necessity for Bureau to have intelligence information in subversive field. Reduction of program would reduce penetration of subversive field. Reduction of program would reduce penetration of subversive field and cripple effectiveness in meeting threat.

On a field-wide basis, there have been 15 informants or potential informants developed. 30 subjects returned to Society Indox. 50 found and a subjects returned to Society Indox. informants developed, 30 subjects returned to Security Index, 50 found employed at key facilities, and 13 in other sensitive employments. 100-958086-2611 Inspector feels that neither statistics nor intangible factors ealized justify expenditure of manpower in New York Office. Agents could be put to more productive use on other work such as identification of Communist Party (CP) members. Of current CP membership of 2282 persons, they 2 MAY 2 M:wmj (6) - Mr. Belmon wear letter in 5/14/59 results of Es Curl. gons/11/59

New York Office has been able to positively identify only 1059 and tentatively identify 43 more.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

That revised Communist Index Program in New York be discontinued and the manpower utilized be reassigned to more productive security work.

ADDENDUM (QT:mas) The Executives Conference of 5/13/59, consisting of Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, McGuire, Holloman, Belmont, Clayton, Evans, Bowles, Mohr, Parsons and Tamm, unanimously recommends that this program not be discontinued but continued to operate in the New York Field Division until its completion.

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#### DETAILS

A Communist Index (CI) is maintained in each field office representing those persons who, in the light of ever changing conditions, should be continually borne in mind from the standpoint of the security of the country with a view to possible investigation, interrogation, or action under the Security Index (SI) Program. The CI serves as a repository of names of individuals having sympathy for or affiliation with the Communist Party or other basic revolutionary group but insufficient justification for inclusion in SI.

The CI has been used extensively as a source of names to be considered for interview under various informant programs. In addition when information is received concerning any individual on CI, this information is considered in light of that already in file and determination made as to whether case should be reopened for further investigation.

By letter 10/2/58 all offices were instructed to re-examined entire CI on individual case basis with disposition to be considered as (a) potential informant, (b) espionage subject, (c) SI subject, (d) retention in CI, (e) removal from CI. Program involves 17,000 individuals, 4397 of whom are in New York Division. Deadline of October 15, 1959, set for all offices and New York request for extension disapproved.

Minimum investigative steps were listed as (a) review file and references, (b) contact informants and sources, (c) determine residence and employment and make dissemination when employed in key facilities and by classified contractors, (d) resolve unexplained cessation of activity, (e) consider interview, (f) secure current description. Statistics to be maintained by all offices.

Reasons for program given as (a) CI presents excellent informant potential, (b) CP disorganized and subjects in CI most likely to be recontacted and recruited, (c) broader intelligence coverage essential, (d) large group of followers of CP line may be potentially dangerous although not recorded members of CP, (e) speed return to SI of those qualified, (f) keep abreast of possible Soviet covert use of U.S. Nationals with Marxist background. Mr. Belmont states primary purpose is development of intelligence data concerning individuals and possible inclusion of their names on SI.

New York inspection reveals that as of 4/10/59 the office had closed 1660 cases, had 1064 pending and 1673 remained to be opened. Thus, office has completed 38% of program in six months. Out of these cases no informants or potential informants have been developed, no espionage cases opened and no subjects have been placed on SI as result of program. Five subjects were found to be employed at key facilities or by classified contractors, four subjects required additional dissemination, 52 cases referred to other offices, 30 subjects found deceased, 26 subjects were not located and cases closed.

To obtain these results, New York estimates office has expended 2,735 agent workdays on program since inception until 3/31/59. These pending CI cases make up 29% of the total case load of 9 squads of the office. Staff Supervisor of section handling majority of cases advised that in event program discontinued agents involved could be used effectively on informant development, increased surveillance coverage of meetings, intensification of investigations leading toward development of productive anonymous sources. In addition 8 men could be released entirely. SAC and ASAC feel, however, that it is too early to judge program and it should be continued as systematic review to determine whereabouts and any recent subversive activity.

Mr. Belmont states program not to supplant any existing program but to supplement such. Basic function is to look into this reservoir of persons whose prior subversive inclinations are known so that we may be sure not to overlook any presently dangerous individuals included therein and to bring our knowledge concerning this group of individuals up to date. This program establishes a systematic basis to accomplish in a year's time what each office should be doing in this field. In spite of New York's progress, field-wide there have been 15 informants or potential informants developed, 30 subjects returned to SI, 50 found employed at key facilities and 13 in other sensitive employments.

Mr. Belmont states that it is not these statistics, impressive as they are, which demonstrate the value of the program. It is based on the absolute necessity for the Bureau to have intelligence information in subversive field. Each case examined adds to store of knowledge of group of individuals, who next to SI subjects, present greatest potential threat to internal security. Reduction of program would reduce penetration of subversive field and cripple effectiveness in meeting threat.

Inspector feels that neither statistics nor intangible factors realized justify expenditure of manpower in New York Office. No informants, potential informants, or espionage cases have been developed. Verification of present addresses certainly doesn't appear to be worth while as a one-shot proposition and certainly isn't on a continuing basis as is the case with Security Index subjects. In fact, the Bureau's planning concerning individuals on the CI does not even provide for duplicate listing at Bureau or relocation sites in event of destruction of headquarters city of field offices in time of war.

When considering the results obtained from this program and the personnel required in New York, it is believed that these agents could be put to more productive use on other work, particularly identification of Communist Party members. This is particularly so when you consider that of an estimated current Communist Party membership of 2282 persons, the office has been able to positively identify only 1059 and tentatively identify 43 more. It is recognized that 2963 individuals are on the Security Index of the New York Office as result of present or past Communist Party activity and New York feels that they have a large percentage of the estimated current membership on the Security Index. Fact remains, however, that less than 50% of estimated Communist Party members have been positively identified as being current members and it is essential that this be done to strengthen case against them individually and to insure that we don't drop them from the Security Index after the prescribed period of time passes without actual evidence of membership or activity. Staff Supervisor advised he could effectively use men on operations which would effect identification of these Party members.

4-29-59

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR AND H. BELMONT DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

The program initiated by Bureau letter to Albany dated 10-2-58, copies to all offices, directing re-examination of the cases on the Communist Index, was and is designed to intensify our knowledge of and penetration into the subversive (particularly communist) field. The present international tensions and the dissension within the ranks of Communist Party leadership make it particularly necessary that at this time we be thoroughly informed concerning the subversive sympathies and activities of any individual having such tendencies. Inasmuch as the Communist Index contains primarily the names of individuals removed from the Security Index at a comparatively recent time, these individuals represent a group whose sympathies were definitely known to have been with communism in the recent past and whose present attitude must be known if we are to perform our functions in the security field.

The program was, therefore, initiated and should be continued to further our discharge of our over-all responsibilities. It was not intended to supplant any existing program, but to supplement such programs. It performs several functions, the basic one of which is to look into this reservoir of persons whose prior subversive inclinations are known so that we may be sure not to overlook any presently dangerous individuals included therein and to bring our knowledge concerning this group of individuals up to date.

As an adjunct of the development of this information, various other advantages can be and are being obtained. Even in the most unfavorable light cast on the New York Office's progress in this program, New York has purged its Communist Index of 30 individuals determined to be no longer living and has forwarded information to other offices in 52 cases where the individuals have been found to be living elsewhere. New York has also learned of key facility or other sensitive employment requiring additional dissemination of information by us in 9 instances. This, of course, is in addition to ascertaining

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100-358096 - 2617 ENCLOSURE current residence and employment addresses and information concerning the subject of each case opened under the program. Therefore, even from a cold statistical viewpoint, which is not by any means a true measure of the purpose or progress of the program, results have been obtained in New York. It should also be noted that other offices have achieved more from a statistical viewpoint than New York has. Reports from the field of the progress of the program in the three-month period ending 4-15-59 indicate the following:

Fifteen security informants or PSIs developed.

Thirty subjects returned to the Security Index.

Fifty subjects found to be employed at key facilities.

Thirteen subjects found to be employed in other sensitive employments.

New York has not attributed to this program any cases in which either PSIs are under development or any cases in which Communist Index subjects have been restored to the Security Index. It is to be noted, however, that in at least one instance authority to develop as a PSI one individual who previously was on the Security Index, was granted in 4-59. Further, a check of cases recently added to the Security Index from New York (not by any means embodying all such cases) has revealed at least five cases of individuals previously on the Security Index who had been cancelled therefrom and have been restored thereto since the beginning of this program. Even though these cases may not be directly attributable to the program as such, they indicate that there is a reservoir of individuals in the Communist Index who should be on the Security Index and thus, we must examine every such case to be sure that no potentially dangerous individuals are overlooked.

But it is not these statistics, impressive though they are, which demonstrate the value of the program. It is based on the absolute necessity for the Bureau to have intelligence information in the subversive field. Each case examined (and it is to be noted that complete investigations are not required in each case) adds to our store of knowledge of the group of

individuals who, next to the Security Index subjects, presents the greatest potential threat to internal security. To eliminate or cut down this program, whether in headquarters cities or in resident agencies, could have only one result and that the undesirable one of reducing our penetration of the subversive field and crippling our effectiveness in meeting the threat to internal security.

I, therefore, feel that the abandonment of this program at this midway point would be a mistake. It establishes a systematic basis to accomplish within a year's time what each office should be doing in this field, and supplements our other investigative techniques to assure thorough penetration into the subversive problem. The program should be continued.

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

100

DATE: July 15, 1959

PROM : Mr. A. H. Belmon

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNISTS

IN ECONOMIC LIFE

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Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Roach to me dated 7/10/59 captioned "Industrial Security Program" (attached).

In connection with Mr. Tolson's inquiry of Mr. Sizoo as to details of a statement previously made by you regarding the percentage of communists employed in basic industry, it is noted that in your appearance before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations regarding the 1951 appropriation estimates for the FBI on 2/3/50 you stated that 48 per cent of the membership of the Communist Party was in the basic industry of this country. This percentage represented an estimate based on the best available evidence, including statements of Party leaders concerning employment of communists.

In 10/53, we had the field conduct a survey as to the employment of the then 21,739 individuals included in the Security Index whose subversive affiliations or associations were in communist or other Marxist-Leninist organizations or front groups. It was found at that time that 9,992 or approximately 46 per cent of such individuals were employed in the industrial, manufacturing and trade fields. The term "basic industry" was not utilized in this survey as that term is subject to varying interpretations as applied to specific industrial employments. In a time of war or emergency, it could possibly be cargued that any industry is a basic one.

For information, key facilities are facilities so designated by the Department of Defense and represent those lines of endeavor, including products and services, which are of vital importance to the national defense. There are currently approximately 3,400 facilities so listed by Defense.

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ACTION: RE

If you agree, we will direct the field to conduct a survey as to the character of employment of individuals presently included on the Security Index because of communist or other Marxist-Leninist affiliation.

*Enclosure* 100-358086

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Bland

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100-358086-2635

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT (W)

DATE: July 10, 1959

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FROM : R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The attached Washington Capital News Service

release states that Representative Scherer of Ohio, in a speech before the House of Representatives on July 8, charged that there are at least 2,000 potential saboteurs. In now working in defense plants in this country. The news release states that Scherer told a reporter that his information had come in "off the record" statements from the Defense Department, which was supplied the data by security agencies of the Government. The Director inquired, "What do we know about this?"

This statement concerning 2,000 "saboteurs" came to our attention earlier this year when it appeared in Victor Riesel's January 19, 1959, column in the "New York Mirror" which reported the appearance of five Defense officials before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Riesel alleged that "top Pentagon counterintelligence and security officers" said there were 2,000 known saboteurs in industry and urged support of the "Defense Facilities Protection Act" which had been introduced in Congress to authorize exclusion of dangerous individuals from vital facilities. The committee hearing was considering communist penetration of communications facilities and the transcript was examined and reflected no statement whatever concerning 2,000 saboteurs or communists. In addition, we talked with Mr. Robert Applegate, Director of the Security Programs Division, Office of the Secretary of Defense, who was one of the officials who had testified. Applegate said that none of the Defense officials had made any he has no idea of its source. statement which could have resulted in Riesel's allegation, but that this figure has reappeared periodically in the past and

At the present time, 384 of the persons scheduled for apprehension in event of emergency are employed in "key facilities" considered vital by Defense. In each case, we have furnished the responsible military service with the results of our investigation, and we submit an investigative report concerning each at simmonth intervals as long as they continue employment in a "key facility"

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1-Mr. Belmont
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Memorandum from Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont RE: INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Under its screening program, Defense has been removing these persons from access to classified data but cannot remove them from employment in nonclassified areas of the same facilities. It is this screening program which Defense is trying to revise as a result of the Greene decision by the Supreme Court on June 29.

Although the allegation concerning 2,000 "potential saboteurs" may recur in future statements by members of Congress, there is no factual basis for it.

#### ACTION:

Submitted in response to the Director's inquiry.

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0-20 (Rev. 1-28-59) Mr. Tolson AMr. Belmon Mr. McGuire Mr. Mohr, Mr. Parsons Mr. Rosen Mr. Tamm. Mr. W.C. 5 Tele. Room Mr. Holloman Miss Gandy UPI-170 (SECURITY) RÉP. CORDON H. SCHERER (R-ONIO) CHARGED TODAY IN A HOUSE SPEECH THAT THERE ARE AT LEAST 2.000 POTENTIAL SABOTEURS NOW WORKING IN DEFENSE PLANTS IN THIS COUNTRY. SCHERENTOLD A REPORTER LATER HISTINFORMATION CAME IN OFF-THE-RECORD STATEMENTS FROM THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, WHICH WAS SUPPLIED THE DATA BY SECURITY AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SCHERER SAID BECAUSE OF A RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION, THE GOVERNMENT AS OF THIS MOMENT IS POWERLESS TO PREVENT A KNOWN COMMUNIST OR POTENTIAL SABOTEUR WORKING IN A DEFENSE PLANT FROM LAYING ACCESS TO CASESTIFF MILITARY INTO MATTER. HAVING ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED MILITARY INFORMATION. He snarply attacked the court sulune 29 decision in the villian L GREENE CASE, WHICH, IN EFFECT, STRUCK DOWN THE COVERNMENT'S INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM COVERING SOME 3.000,000 DEFENSE PLANT WORKERS. THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CLAIMED THE GREENE DECISION, IF VALLOWED TO STAND. L "WRECK THE SECURITY PROGRAM OF THIS COUNTRY."
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

MC, Atratanhou

July 29, 1959

Director, PBI (100-358086)

OSECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS COMMUNIST INDIX

copies for all offices.

Quarterly report due at Bureau by July 15, 1959, has not been received to date. Sandle immediately.

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REC- 23 100- 358086-264

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Office Membrandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. A. H. Belmont

FILE PROCESSED FOR RELEASE
IN CIVIL DISCOVERY
DATE: July 30, 1959

FILE PROCESSED FOR RELEASE
IN CIVIL DISCOVERY
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conditions, be continually borne in mind with a view toward possible investigation under the Security Index (SI) program. Bulet of 10/2/58 issued instructions to the field to re-examine cases of individuals whose names are included in the CI, the re-examination to be conducted in equal monthly installments over a 12-month period.

Quarterly reports were required of the field in connection with this program and reports received from the field for the period from 4/15 to 7/15/59 have been reviewed and they show the following statistical results:

- 1) The names of 32 individuals have been added to the SI based on investigations conducted over this period. (During the previous quarter, the names of 30 individuals were so added.)
- 2) The field has under development eight security informants or potential security informants. (For the period ending 4/15/59, this figure was 15.)
- 3) 66 individuals were found to be employed in key facilities and/or sensitive positions, requiring additional investigation or dissemination on our part. (For the period ending 4/15/59, this figure was 63.)

  100-358086-2648

At the inception of the program, there were 17,783 names included in the CI. Reviews during the past nine months have resulted in the removal of 4,768 names, with the CI containing at present 13,015 names. These 4,768 individuals are either deceased, their names returned to the SI, or otherwise do not qualify for inclusion in the CI. Continuation of the program and consequent further elimination of unqualified individuals from the CI will assure that the CI contains the names only of individuals to be properly included therein.

100-358086

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Rushing 1959

10 Aug 3 1959

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont Re: COMMUNIST INDEX 100-358086

In addition to the above statistical results, other advantages have resulted from the program. Cooperative interviews have been obtained in many instances. Each case opened results in the obtaining of, as a minimum, current residence and employment, thus bringing up to date our information concerning the subject's activities. For example, during this past quarter, the New York Office handled 1,369 CI cases. Of this number, it was found that 557 of the individuals had changed either residence or employment or both with an additional 46 individuals having moved to other field office territories, necessitating changes in office of origin.

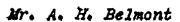
#### OBSERVATIONS:

The results being obtained from this program justify the time and effort necessarily involved in re-examination of the CI. This Index lists individuals who, next to SI subjects, present the greatest potential threat to the internal security.

#### ACTION:

This program will be followed and you will be advised of the final results obtained upon completion of the program on 10/15/59.

442356



October 28, 1959

Mr. J. F. Bland

INTERNAL SECURITY - ESPIONAGE CONFERENCE FILE PROCESSED FOR DESIGNATION OF THE PROCESSED FOR DESIGN *Qctober 22 - 23, 1959* 

COMMUNIST INDEX

II CIVIL DISCOVERY DATE\_\_\_\_ SEE BUFILE 63-11745

The Communist Index (CI) includes those individuals with a subversive background of some substance but insufficient to warrant the inclusion of their names in the Security Index (SI). The Conference discussed the review just completed of the CI, which was conducted for the purpose of eliminating those individuals whose inclusion therein he no longer warranted and ascertaining their potential for development as security informants and re-evaluating their cass to determine if addition to the SI is warranted. The Conference considered the destrability of presently instituting a systematic review of the CI to determine current residence, employment and activities. Discussion was had as to the desirability of conducting such a review periodically, either on an annual or biennial basis. The Conference recommended that, in view of manpower considerations and other presently pressing commitments, such as identification of Communist Party members, as well as the fact that a complete review of the CI has just been completed, our efforts at present be concentrated on these other fields of endeavor. It was recognized that it would be desirable to re-examine the CI when other commitments and availability of manpower would permit and it was, therefore, recommended that this matter be reevaluated in the next Internal Security - Espionage Conference. At that time, the conditions then existing would be looked into and consideration given to the desirability of instituting such a program.

#### ACTION:

We will follow the situation with respect to the CI and, at the Elike next Internal Security - Espionage Conference, or at such time of the next Internal Security - Espionage Conference, or at such other time as any changes in conditions may make it advisable, the matter of periodically reviewing the CI will again be considered.

1 100-358086

'1 - Mr. Belmont

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1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Henry

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Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM :

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INDEX

The Communist Index (CI) was designed to represent a list of individuals who should, in the light of ever-changing conditions, be continually borne in mind with a view toward possible investigation under the Security Index (SI) program. 10-2-58 issued instructions to the field to re-examine cases of individuals whose names are included in the CI, the re-examination to be conducted in equal monthly installments over a 12-month period.

The field was required to submit quarterly reports concerning progress being made.

Final reports have now been received from the field in connection with this program. Such reports have been reviewed and they show that the following statistical results were achieved during the year that the program was in effect:

- The names of 120 individuals were added to the SI based on investigations conducted in the program.
- Initiation of the development of 28 security informants or potential security informants was accomplished.
- 3) 249 individuals were found to be employed in key facilities and/or sensitive positions, requiring additional investigation or dissemination on our part.

In addition to the statistical results set out above, other advantages have resulted from the program. Each case opened resulted, as a minimum, in the obtaining of current residence and employment data, thus bringing up to date our information concerning the subject. It was found that a considerable number of the that therefore, as a considerable or employment and, therefore, as a result of the program, our information concerning them is in a much

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Bland

1 - Mr. Henry

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Memorandum for Mr. Belmont RE: COMMUNIST INDEX 100-358086

In addition, the names of a considerable number of individuals ascertained to have died or otherwise not qualified for inclusion in the CI, were removed from such Index. At the inception of the program there were 17,783 names included in the CI. At the present time such Index contains the names of 12,784 individuals. The program has thus been of benefit in purging the Index of individuals no longer qualified for inclusion therein, thereby resulting in making the Index a more workable one.

It is to be noted that at the recent Internal Security - Espionage Conference, 10/22-23/59, the CI was the subject of discussion. The Conference felt that a periodic re-examination of the CI would be a desirable thing to do if and when manpower commitments and other urgent matters would permit, and recommended that the matter of such a re-examination again be considered at the next Internal Security - Espionage Conference.

#### ACTION:

For information. We will continue to follow the status of the CI and at the time of the next Internal Security - Espionage Conference, or at such other time as conditions indicate it desirable, will again give consideration to re-examination of the CI.

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December 14, 195.

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-17255) (100-22807)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA CLEVELAND DIVISION IS-C

MEMBERSHIP SECURITY INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Re Cleveland letter to Bureau 10/27/59.

The nightly surveillance program of this office has produced no new information on membership, since persons attending meetings are generally those already identified through other means as CP members. In those few instances where persons who are not known to be CP members, have been identified at meetings, there has been no proof that the meeting was a CP meeting.

However, the past surveillance program together with information produced by informants, has enabled this office to identify the officers and leaders of the various CP sections in Cleveland. The current CP sections in Cleveland are the Heights Section, the Southeast Section, the West Side Section and the Glenville Section.

Informant coverage in the Glenville Section appears to be adequate and all members of this section are believed known to this office.

Current information indicates that the Heights Section and the Southeast Section will be combined and it is expected that this may make it possible for one of the informants, namely

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as to membership. With this in mind, this office is now concentrating on developing Anonymous Sources at

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Since the last week of Movember, the Agents formerly participating in the nightly surveillance program have been used, when necessary, to surveill these West Side leaders, in an effort to establish a pattern in their activity that will permit the conducting of an Anonymous Source.

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Since referenced letter, efforts were made to conduct Anonymous Sources at

This information has not yet been developed and therefore its exact nature is not known. However, quick observation at the time the information was available showed records setting forth total membership, and breakdowns as to white, Negro, male, female, occupation, etc. Whether this information is current, is not now known. This information will be forwarded when available for review.

Statistics for the Cleveland Office, with known CP members being limited to those identified within the past year, are as follows:

| VACTURE.      | . Wil | CP MINIS | ALB TH CTAAATEMS DIATETON      | アウン |
|---------------|-------|----------|--------------------------------|-----|
| Number        | of    | persons  | identified in past 45 days     | 1   |
| <b>Humber</b> | 10    | persons  | identified to date             | 94  |
| Number        | of    | persons  | tentatively identified to date | 67  |

этли<sup>в</sup>ляр <mark>го</mark>йм <mark>но. 64</mark>

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 21, 1951

A. H. Belmbr

F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (Interviews of Subjects

INDIVIDUALS- GENERAL Security Investigations)

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tele. Room

#### PURPOSE:

To advise you of the number of persons who have been interviewed by the Field in accordance with the Bureau's policy of interviewing persons who have disassociated themselves with the Communist Party or appear to have lost sympathy with the Communist movement. This program was initiated by SAC Letter #55 dated May 17, 1949, and by Bureau Bulletin #37 dated July 21, 1949.

#### DETAILS:

The following is a recapitulation of pertinent information appearing in memoranda prepared as a result of the interviews. Those figures appearing in the left column represent persons interviewed up to February 1, 1951, which was the date for which the last memorandum was prepared concerning this matter. Those figures appearing in the second column set forth the result of interviews conducted from February 1, 1951, to March 15, 1951. The last column represents the total number of interviews conducted to date.

|                                 |    | as of<br>2-1-51 | from<br>2-1-51<br>to<br>3-15-51 | total<br>to<br>date |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Number of persons interviewed:  | ~& | 252             | 84                              | 33.6                |
| Those who appeared cooperative: |    | 169             | 59                              | 228                 |

Those who appeared . uncooperative or hostile:

Those who denied Communist Party membership or association, past or present: LA

Those who admitted their own Communist Party association:

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162

|   | as of<br>2-1-51 | from<br>2-1-51<br>to<br>3-15-51 | total<br>to<br>date |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Those who furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement: | 116             | 36.                             | 152                 |
| Those who indicated that they still believe in the Communist Party:         | 12              | 3                               | 15                  |
| Interviews which were completely negative:                                  | 52              | 20                              | 72:                 |

The following tabulation has been prepared showing the result of efforts on the part of the Field to develop confidential sources among persons thus far contacted:

Persons interviewed who have been utilized as sources of information and confidential informants:

35

Persons interviewed who were or are being recontacted in an effort to develop them as sources of information or who are being reactivated into the Communist movement as confidential informants:

39

By way of observation it is significant to note that two out of three persons contacted appeared to be cooperative. Approximately two out of three admitted their own Communist Party association and nearly one out of every two interviewed furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement. Less than one out of twenty indicated that they still believe in the Communist movement. Less than one out of four of the interviews conducted were completely negative.

It is noted that the majority of the persons contacted did not appear to be in a position to act as sources of information or are not considered potential confidential informant material.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

## Office Memorandum • united states government

TO

A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 5, 1951

FROM

F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
(Interviews of Subjects
of Security Investigations)

Security - C Security forther Separal

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the number of persons who have been interviewed by the Field in accordance with the Bureau's policy of interviewing persons who have disassociated themselves with the Communist Party or appear to have lost sympathy with the Communist movement. This program was initiated by SAC Letter #55 dated May 17, 1949, and by Bureau Bulletin #37 dated July 21, 1949.

#### DETAILS:

The following is a recapitulation of pertinent information appearing in memoranda prepared as a result of the interviews. Those figures appearing in the left column represent persons interviewed up to May 1, 1951, which was the date for which the last memorandum was prepared concerning this matter. Those figures appearing in the second column set forth the result of interviews recorded at the Bureau from May 1, 1951, to June 1, 1951. The last column represents the total number of interviews recorded at the Bureau to date:

| er of interviews recorded at t                      | ne Bureau              | from                   | -<br>                      |     |     |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|
|   | as of<br><u>5-1-51</u> | 5-1-51<br>to<br>6-1-51 | Total<br>to<br><u>Date</u> |     |     |
| Number of persons<br>Interviewed:                   | 466                    | 83                     | 549                        |     |     |
| Those who appeared cooperative:                     | 329                    | 57                     | 386                        |     |     |
| Those who appeared uncooperative or hostile:        | 137                    | 26                     | 163                        | ,   |     |
| Those who denied Communist<br>Party membership or   |                        | e* at 15.              | 31                         | 1.  | 1   |
| Association, past or present                        | 104                    | 20                     | 124                        | ā   | 1   |
| Those who admitted their own Communist association: | 308°                   | 53                     | 361                        | · , | . , |
| _   |                        | 100                    | 3580                       | 086 | -6  |

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| •   | as of<br><u>5-1-51</u> | from<br>5-1-51<br>to<br>6-1-51 | Total<br>to<br><u>Date</u> |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Those who furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement: | 227                    | 45:                            | 272                        |
| Those who indicated that they still believe in the Communist movement:      | <b>22</b>              | 10                             | 32:                        |
| Interviews which were completely negative:                                  | 90                     | -22                            | 115                        |

The following tabulation has been prepared showing the result of efforts on the part of the Field to develop confidential sources among persons thus far contacted:

Persons interviewed who have been utilized as sources of information and confidential informants:

Persons interviewed who were or are being recontacted in an effort to develop them as sources of information or who are being reactivated into the Communist movement as confidential informants:

79

63

By way of observation it is significant to note that 70% of the persons contacted appeared to be cooperative. Approximately 66% admitted their own Communist association and 50% of those interviewed furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement. Only 6% indicated that they still believe in the Communist movement. 20% of the interviews conducted were completely negative.

It is noted that the majority of the persons contacted did not appear to be in a position to act as sources of information or are not considered potential confidential informant material.

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STALOARD FORM NO. 6

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 6, 1951

FROM:

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

THS

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

(Interviews of Subjects

of Security Investigations)

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Barbo Boil Abl Honr Tele. Room\_

#### PURPOSE

To advise you of the number of persons who have been interviewed by the Field in accordance with the Bureau's policy of interviewing persons who have disassociated themselves with the Communist Party or appear to have lost sympathy with the Communist movement. This program was initiated by SAC Letter #55 dated May 17, 1949, and by Bureau Bulletin #37 dated July 21, 1949.

#### DETAILS

The following is a recapitulation of pertinent information appearing in memoranda prepared as a result of the interviews. Those figures appearing in the left column represent persons interviewed and recorded at the Bureau as of July 1, 1951, which was the date for which the last memorandum was prepared concerning this matter. Those figures appearing in the second column set forth the result of interviews recorded at the Bureau from July 1, 1951, to August 1, 1951. The last column represents the total number of interviews recorded at the Bureau to date:

| Tool Vicons 1,0001 dod do ono Dare  | ,        | as of 7-1-51 | From 7-1-51 to 8-1-51 | Total<br>To<br>Date |  |
|---|----------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Number of persons<br>Interviewed:   | **       | 654          | 115                   | 769                 | ,<br>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,   |
| Those who appeared cooperative:   | ,<br>, - | 453          | 74 <sup>2.1</sup>     | 527                 | III.   |
| Those who appeared uncooperative or hostile:                                      |          | 201          | <b>4</b> д 🎢 🚵        | Sits                | Contract Con |
| Those who denied Communist<br>Party membership or<br>Association, past or present | ***      | 159          |                       | .190·               | -  |

Those who admitted their own Communist association:

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| • • •   | as of<br>7 <b>-1-</b> 51 | From<br>7-1-51<br>To<br>8-1-51 | Total<br>To<br>Date |  |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Those who furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement: | 320                      | 43                             | 363                 |  |
| Those who indicated that they still believe in the Communist movement:      | 47                       | 7                              | 54                  |  |
| Interviews which were completely negative:                                  | 141                      | <b>32</b>                      | 173                 |  |

The following tabulation has been prepared showing the result of efforts on the part of the Field to develop confidential sources among persons thus far contacted:

Persons interviewed who have been utilized as sources of information and confidential informants:

91

Persons interviewed who were or are being recontacted in an effort to develop them as sources of information or who are being reactivated into the Communist movement as confidential informants:

\_101

By way of observation it is significant to note that 6% of the persons contacted appeared to be cooperative. Approximately 63% admitted their own Communist association and 47% of those interviewed furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement. Only 7% indicated that they still believe in the Communist movement. 22% of the interviews conducted were completely negative.

It is noted that the majority of the persons contacted did not appear to be in a position to act as sources of information or are not considered potential confidential informant material.



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MONA, CAT FILED

THE DIRECTOR

MR. D. M. LADD

COMMUNICAT PARTY, USA AKA, COMMUNIST PARTY OF HAWAII HONOLULU DIVISION DISTRICT #13 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

PURPOSE

To furnish a breakdown of the 104 Security Index - SEN eard subjects in the Ronolulu Dffice.

#### DETAILS

In the memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd dated August 3, 1951, captioned as above and attached, an explanation is set out regarding the difference between the number of Security Index card subjects in the Honolulu Division, 104, and the stated membership of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii of 36. To the explanation you commented "I want breakdown of the 104."

You will recall that the figure 36 was taken from a statement made by Charles K. Pujimoto, Chairman of the Communist Party of Hawaii, in the latter part of Desember, 1950, at the Communist Party Convention in San Prancisco, and that former members of the Communist Party of Hawaii over the past several years have estimated the Party membership in Newsii at between 100 and 160.

A review of the 104 Security Index card cases, referred to above, reflects the following breakdown im regard to past or present membership and/or activity in behalf of the Communist Party as well as an analysis of the reasons for considering the individuals dangerous or potentially dangerous in the event of an emergency.

Attachment

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| <u>, L</u> | and/              | or activity in behalf of CP.  |          |             |
|------------|-------------------|---|----------|-------------|
| 2.         | memb              | s reflecting evidence of past CP<br>ership and/or activity in behalf<br>P; plus |          | •<br>•<br>• |
|            | (Å <sup>2</sup> ) | Imployment in strategic industry.   | 28       |             |
| 1          | (B)               | Training, experience and/or leadership in CP.                                   | <b>拉</b> |             |
|            | (c)               | Military training.  | <b>3</b> |             |
|            | (D)               | Current activity in CP Front<br>Groups  | 16       | -           |
| -          | (E).              | Experience as couriers or mail drops for CP.                                    | 2        | 90          |
|            |                   | 2 <del>*</del>  |          |             |

of CP membership, past or present, but in which there is activity since the Korean situation in behalf of CP fronts or in espousing the line of the CP.

4. Cases in which membership in the CP has never been established, yet in which the subjects, in the past, have been active and influential members of, or affiliated with, an organization or organizations dominated and infiltrated by the CP where the individual's activity or affiliation therein has been indicative of substantial adherence to the objectives of the CP.

8 104

You will note that of the 104 cases on the Security Index, past or present membership, and/or activity in behalf of the Communist Party, can be established in 93 cases. There is documentary evidence of CP membership in only a very few cases and in most instances the membership and/or participation in the activities of the CP is established by information furnished by former members of the Party. In each of the 3

cases falling under category number 1, the subject has admitted CP membership within recent months.

From information available, it is not possible to identify by name the 36 Party members referred to by Fujimoto. The absence of evidence of current subversive activity is not considered sufficient to warrant the cancellation of the Security Index cards unless there is some positive devalopment justifying cancellation. In many instances, individuals have gone underground or divorced themselves from open participation in Party activities because of instructions issued by the Communist Party. This is particularly true in Cavall where the Party is functioning underground. The result is that there are more persons considered dangerous and potentially dangerous to the internal security according to our standards and maintained on the Security Index than the number 36 given by Fujimote in a self-serving statement at the Party convention in San Francisco. In the interest of security, it is believed we are fully justified in maintaining all names in the Security Index which meet or have met our Security Index standards in the absence of positive evidence that the individuals have become disaffected or disassociated from the CP,

#### ACTION

Hone. The foregoing is an answer to your request.

Mr. D. M. Ladd

Mr. A. H. Belmont

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA: AKA COMMUNIST PARTY OF HAWAII HONOLULU DIVISION DISTRICT NO. 13 INTERNAL SECURITY -

#### PURPOSE

To clarify for the Director the difference between the number of Security Index card subjects in the Honolulu Division of 104 and the stated number of members of the Communist Party in that Division as of December, 1950, which was 36. This information is set forth in my memorandum to you of July 26, 1951, which is attached.

#### BACKGROUND

This difference is due to the fact that our Security Index contains not only those individuals who are current members of the Communist Party but also many individuals who have at some time in the past been reported as Communist Party members who; (1) are engaged in strategic employment; (2) are individuals having Reserve status in the Armed Forces; (3) have received training in the Armed Forces; (4) are Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; (5) or who have made statements of a violent revolutionary nature displaying sympathies which make them a threat to the security of the country. Individuals are also included in our Security Index against whom we have not developed evidence of actual Communist Party membership but who have in the past been active in Communist front groups and who have continued such activity since the advent of the Korean war, thereby displaying their continued adherence to the principals of the Communist movement. DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "I want breakdown of the 104. H."

rantibralition + the my) He Individuals falling in the above categories constitute the difference between the above-stated figures.

-ENGL T desire to point out that the number of individuals in the Security Index has no direct relationship to the number, of individuals who are current Communist Party members inasmuch as in our investigation we are constantly ferreting out those persons who by resson of past activity as well as current activity should be considered for apprehension in the event DERECTOR'S NOTATION: "This sounds like just of an emergency. ENGLOSURE words to me. H.

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As you know, on August 1, 1951, we directed a letter to the Honolulu Division, pointing out the Bureau's observations with regard to current activity in the Communist movement in Hawaii. We instructed them to immediately undertake a program of developing additional confidential informants capable of penetrating the underground operations of the Communist Party of Hawaii and to keep the Bureau advised of what steps that office is taking in order to provide additional coverage of the Communist Party of Hawaii. In that letter the absolute necessity of keeping abreast of the maritime situation in Hawaii was pointed out They were instructed to establish and maintain to Honolulu. necessary sources which would enable them to be advised on a daily basis as to any new developments pertaining to the contemplated strike in the maritime industry.

## ACTION

None. Submitted for informational purposes.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "I want to know why Ladd and Belmont just awoke to the Hawaiian situation. It having been site of "Pearl Harbor" fiasco I can't understand our indifference to our responsibilities there up to now. Why? H."

(I want to know why hadd and Belmont just a woke to the Hawaiian situation. The Hawaiian situation. It having been the site of "Poor! Harbor Liesco I cant understand our indifference to our responsibilities there up to Now Why!)

Mr. Ladd

July 26, 1951

Mr. Belmont

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA AKA COMMUNIST PARTY OF HAWAII HÖNOLULU DIVISION DISTRICT NO. 13 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

#### PURPOSE:

To provide a brief up-to-date summary of Communist Party activity in the Territory of Rawaii in contemplation of an interview by Ur. Baumgardner with William C. Bullitt, the former Ambassador to Russia, France, and Ambassador at Large.

#### DETAILS:

## Organization of the Communist Party of Hawaii

Charles K. Fujimoto is the publicly admitted Chairman of the Communist Party of Hawaii and resides at 717-C Hausten Street, Honolulu, Hawaii. His residence serves as the Communist Party Headquarters.

Dwight James Freeman is the Organizer for the Communist Party in Hawaii. He and his wife Pearl Freeman are in constant company with Fujimoto and the latter's wife.

Fujimoto was the Hawaiian delegate to the District No. 13 Convention of the Communist Party in San Francisco on December 16-17, 1950, and attended the National Convention of the Communist Party in New York City, which was held from December 28 through December 31, 1950. He was introduced at the National Convention and extended to the delegates in attendance greetings from the Communist Party of Hawaii.

On October 31, 1950, an informant reported that he believed the 1950 Communist Party of Hawaii Executive Board was composed of Jack Kimoto, Jim Freeman, Charles K. Fujimoto, Eileen Fujimoto, and Ralph Vossbrink.

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## L'exteration

The Communist Party neadership in the Territory of Livell is reported to be depressinately CS members. In the latter part of Desember 1950 Fujinate stated at the Communist Party Communists in Lan Francisco that there were that number of Communists in Lawiis. It is to be noted that the Communist Party in said Territory, since its inception around 1987, has functioned evaluately as an underground organization. The only publicly proclamed official of the Communist Party in that area is the afore-mentioned Charles K. Pujimoto, who cate as Chairman.

## Folitical Jetivitics

A confidential informant had reserved that when Tufineto attended the District No. 13 Cenventien at Fen Francisco ha nada a report on January 10, 1951, to Villian Fehnelderman, Chairman of District Io. 13, relative to the political status of the Communist Party in Laugit. Fujimoto releted that in regard to the political prespective in the For itery, the Islands of Ochu and Kaut had ohem very imprecative seins in the Seuse of Representatives during the last general election but that there had been very little change in the accountion of the Jenate of the Territory of Caratt, although one recationary had ranaged to eke cut a slin victory. According to the intercent, Cohneiderson copressed the belief that there was no basis for a third party reyerent is the resocratio Party is looked upon as the perkers party and the progressive Party nore so than enythere also in the faited States. Dehadideran cautioned Fujinoto to attempt to establish sens basis so that the Communist Farty could aintinue to Junotion in the political field in the event that right-ving forces within the Designatio Party in Capatt affects a break with the Comunica element within the Democratic Farty.

In regard to the degree of control exercised over the senoratic Party in Educit, a consideratial information has educed that while the numerical majority of the catrol committee of the senoratic Party in the Territory of Ecuati rests firmly in the hands of right-wing members at present, the commist Party through conjugations continues to exercise a considerable degree of influence within the movement. Theself, this information botch that on any excelled issue the right-wing element within the Democratic Party was

at the present time capable of defeating the Communist group and those sympathetic to the Communist cause.

## Legislative Activities

The principal opposition to the adoption of the proposed constitution for the State of Hawaii has been channelized through the International Longshorenen's and Warehousemen's Union in Honolulu and the various leaders thereof who have been reliably identified as Communist Party members. In this regard, the "Honolulu Star Bulletin" of October 3, 1950, contained a news release by ILTU Regional Director Jack W. Hall and ILWU Information Director Robert W. ReElrath in which these individuals stated that the Territory of Hawaii "would be better off vithout statehood at this time if it is to be conditioned on or having to live under the illegitmate offspring of the Constitutional Convention." Both Hall and McElrath have been identified as Executive Toard nembers of the Communist Party in Hawaii during 1945 and 1946. of the opposition from the ILAU, the Hawati Civil Rights Congress and the Oahu Democratic Women's Division, the proposed constitution for the State of Hawait was accepted in the General Election of November 7, 1950, by the people of Howaii who voted three to one in its favor.

On larch 22, 1951, Charles Fujimoto submitted to each member of the Territorial Senate a copy of the "Legislative Program of the Communist Party of Hawaii." The fourteen points outlined in this Legislative Program were listed as pertaining to labor, price and rent control, taxes, land, housing, social security, health, civil rights, farmers, public utilities, education, initiative, referendum and recall, statehood, and fight for peace instead of war. No action whatsoever was taken in regard to this program by the members of the Territorial Legislature.

In regard to individuals holding appointive or elective positions in the Territory of Mawaii and who are also members of the Communist Party, there is but one, Shigeo Takemoto, who occupies a position on the Civil Service Commission on the Island of Maui.

## Opposition to House Counittee on Universion Activities

During the year 1950 the Communist Party of Ecuati was very active in defending the 39 reluctant witnesses who refused to ensuer questions regarding Communism at hear-ings before a Eubcommittee of the Committee on Universal Letivities in Konolulu from April 10 to April 19, 1950.

On August 11, 1959, a Federal Grand Jury in Monolulu returned true bills of indictment against these 39 witnesses. During the week ending January 23, 1951, the cases against these 30 witnesses came to trial and all were distinged by Federal Judge Lelbert E. Metager, who granted a defense hotion for acquittal.

The Cavait Civil Liberties Committee which recently affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress and which is now known as the Cawaii Civil Rights Congress has been the chief acons of this support. The ECRC has continued its opposition to the Committee on Unimerican Activities and has supported the 30 reluctant witnesses.

It is to be noted that the Lamaii Civil Liberties Committee on April 11, 1969, was cited as a Communist organisation coming within the pervices of Executive Order 9335 by
the United States Attorney Congral. The Civil Nights Congraes
has also been cited as a Communist organization by the United
Ctates Attorney General.

## at tuniot Party Strategy in Industry

The following inforaction indicates the position presently being edopted by the ILTU in Ecuaii with reference to the current accurity corecting program of the United States Coast Cuard. Information was obtained from a confidential informat that Jack Hall, Regional Director of the ILTU in Lawsis, otated in September 1950 that Jarry bridges had instructed that if any ILTU member was barred from any water-front communication operations because of the Coast Guard program, Lall would have to state that he was soing to the up the lart of Manolulu. It had been reliably reported by confidential informants that the ILTU in Ecuaii is a Communist-dominated and controlled trada union. The Manoa Committee on

UnAmerican Activities in a report on the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee dated June 23, 1950, referred to the ILVU as "Communist controlled." A confidential informant has reported that the Communist Party, though small in number, can and does control the ILVV in Hawaii.

The 9th Biennial Convention of the ILMU met in Kaikiki, Honolulu, from April 2, 1951, through April 6, 1951. The Convention was attended by some 372 delegates and 23 fraternal delegates. The Convention key note was "world peace." The resolutions passed at the Convention closely follow the Communist Party line and included-"world peace." withdrawal of United States troops from Korea, no re-arming of Germany and Japan, condemnation of the McCarran law, condemnation of the Taft-Hartigullaw, and various other items regularly advanced by the Communist Party. The Convention was addressed by Harry Bridges, International President of the ILNU. - A confidential informant has reported that following the Convention, Ernie Fox, Organizer of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco, in reporting the results of the Convention, stated that the Communist Party was entirely satisfied with all action taken by the Convention. This exception was the attitude taken with one exception. by Harry Bridges, International President, and Louis Goldblatt, International Secretary-Treasurer of the ILMV on the issue for a very strong stand on the Negro question. According to Fox, the Communist Party had demanded a strong stand on the Negro question but Bridges did not support this stand and a large number of the delegates to the Convention also showed a "chauvinistic attitude" when they refused to agree to the nomination of two Negro members to the ILWU Executive Board.

A reliable confidential informant has advised that based on his years of experience in the Communist Party of Hawaii, and also his years of experience in the ILWV in Hawaii, he could state that the Communist Party in Hawaii never fully succeeded in controlling the ILWV in Hawaii. Party officials in Hawaii have not been able for the most part to command the loyalty of Party members in the ILWV concerning matters of a trade union nature. The

control of the ILIU in Cawaii by the Communion Forty is carried on by Communist Forty members in the International Offices of the ILIU in Can Francisco. According to the informant, the program of the Communist Party is passed on to the Complete control of the ILIU office in Can Francisco and from there eventually reaches the rank and file of the union in Cawaii in form of resolutions adopted and campaigns carried on by the locals of the ILIU in Cawaii.

This size informant has also advised that at the present time there exists in the ILSU in Educit the beginnings of a so-called "right-wing" naugment with the objective of "throwing out" the Communist leadership of the ILSU in Cawaii.

Other unions presently in speration in Constuluinglude:

- (1) Longehord and Allied torkers, ILEU Local 1994
- (2) Insted Eugar Torkers, ILEI Local ICS,
- (3) Karchouge, Linuscovering, and Allied Forkers, ILTU Local ICO.
- (4) Pineapple and Cannery Torkers, ILEN Local ISC.
- (5) Fomen's Auxiliaries in the Territory of Topati.

Iceh of the efore-mentioned unions have been infiltrated by the Committed Party in varying degrees.

In July 14, 1951, a reliable confidential informant at Konolulu reported that the leaders of the ILET in Konoli, after consultation with ILET President, Karry Bridges, were seriously considering coordinating a strike in the longitore and value inclustries in Kanais to coincide with the present atrike of the ILET against the Katalian Pincapale Company on the Island of Lanais. We exact date for such a strike was set but out cotion was threatened in the impediate future upless

the "big five" made some settlement of the pineapple dispute and come to terms in the negotiations over the longshore and sugar contracts.

According to this informant, an international official of the ILWU expressed the opinion that the rank and file of the ILWU in Hawaii are ready for strike action and that Harry Bridges has assured that the ILWU's affairs on the West Coast are in excellent shape and that West Coast shipping would, when necessary, be tied up to coordinate other strike action. This information was pomptly furnished on July 18, 1951, to the Department, G-2, ONI, and OSI.

Publications

#### DAILY PEOPLES WORLD NEWSPAPER

This newspaper is published in San Francisco and is reported to be a Communist-dominated and controlled publication. According to information received, thirteen individuals in the Territory of Hawaii, as of March 1951 were subscribing to this newspaper on a daily basis via air mail subscriptions. It is also to be noted that various union locals of the International Longshoremen's and Farchousemen's Union as well as the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards are also receiving daily air mail copies of this newspaper and are making such available to union members at the union headquarters.

## HONOLULE RECORD NEESPAPER

This newspaper is published at Honolulu and the editor is Koji Ariyoshi, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party of Hawaii Executive Board. The "Monolulu Record" continues in its policy of adhereing to the Communist Party line. The last accurate figure on the circulation of this newspaper was on June 8, 1950, at which time the circulation was set at approximately 5000.

The House Committee on UnAmerican activities, in a report on the "Honolulu Record" dated October 1, 1950, stated, "The Committee on UnAmerican Activities after analysis and investigation of the 'Honolulu Record' since its first issue of August 5, 1948, draws the inevitable conclusion that the 'Honolulu Reopra' is a front for the Communist Party, despite the fact that the paper does not make this admission."

## THE HAVAII STAR NEESPAPER

This publication is published in the same building with the Honolulu Record Publishing Company. The editor of this newspaper is Shutet Layeshiro, who is considered a Communist sympathizer. The Hawaii Star" continues to follow the Communist Party line in its news and editorials and in this respect closely parallels the news and editorial comments of the weekly "Honolulu Record" newspaper.

#### Security Index Subjects

is of June 16, 1951, 104 individuals in the Territory of Havaii were on the Security Index, 35 of whom are (This 1snt clear It says 36 members in Cf. Who are classified as Key Figures.

## Dissemination of Information

ballance of 1047) H.

The quarterly reports received at the Bureau from the Honolulu Office pertaining to the Communist Party of Hawaii are regularly disseminated to the Department, G-2, ONI, and OSI. The reports received on the individual leading Communist Party members in the Territory of Hawaii are also furnished to the Department and in certain cases to other interested Government Agencies.

## RECOMMENDATION:

In view of Mr. Baumgardner's contemplated interview with Villian C. Bullitt, it is recommended that instant memorandum be routed to Mr. Baumgardner for review prior to the interview with Mr. Dullitt.

#### ACTION:

None. The foregoing is for your information.

(64-200-349; 64-200-18-346; 100-52123-907; 100-52123-930)

> I want hadd and Belmont to make sure we are really on top of this situation In Hawaii and not have another fiasco as in Porto Rica as result of "sleapy Hollow "Approach" by security Div.)

\_ \_ \_

Mr. BEIMONT

April 3, 1951

Mr. CLEGG

security investigations - los angeles division

Index - General

Attached hereto are four inspection memoranda prepared during the course of the recent inspection at Los Angeles by Mr. NAUGHTEN, captioned as follows:

Security Coverage Security Index and Communist Index Communist National Defense Informants Channelizing Memoranda - Security Matters

Your attention is particularly invited to the memorandum captioned Security Index and Communist Index wherein, on Page 3, a policy matter is considered concerning security index subject files.

Also, in the memorandum concerning Channelizing Memoranda - Security Matters, you will note that a simplified procedure is outlined in the handling of channelizing memoranda. The Inspector felt that this will be of definite assistance in Los Angeles due to the large volume of channelizing memoranda which, because of the volume, are becoming an administrative problem.

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#### SECURITY INDEX AND COMMUNIST INDEX

As of March 9, 1951, the Los Angeles Office had a total of 1769 cards in its Security Index. At this time, 376 of the Security Index Cards are tabbed for Detcom and 69 are tabbed Comsab. There are 78 key figures in the Los Angeles Division.

An examination was made of the cards maintained in the Security Index. There were no photographs on 771 of these cards, and on 340 cards there were inadequate descriptions. A sampling was made of the files of subjects on whom the office had neither photographs nor descriptions on their Security Index Cards. In 18 files examined for this purpose no photographs were maintained in the file which had not been placed on the Security Index Card. In the examination of the Security Index Cards it was noted that the Los Angeles Office places both a description and photograph, where available, on the back of the Security Index Card maintained in the alphabetical section of the file. This procedure serves no useful purpose, and it is recommended that this practice be discontinued.

Heretofore, the office has been using as an administrative device a 3x5 tickler system which assisted in following both SI cards and the Detcom phase of the war plans. This system has been simplified and aside from the usual tickler for each SI card, handled by the SI Supervisor, the remainder of the administrative device has been simplified and is now being handled as part of the war plan administration as set forth in the separate memorandum on that matter.

## Procedure for Verification of Residence and Employment

The procedure that has been used in the Los Angeles Office for verifying residence and employment of Security Index subjects has involved the use of the above-described 3x5 index cards. One of the Security Supervisors and a clerk have jointly been maintaining both the residence and employment addresses on these 3x5 cards in a current status so that they corresponded at all times with the residence and employment addresses maintained on the Security Index Cards.

INSPECTION REPORT LOS ANGELES OFFICE INSPECTOR NAUGHTEN MARCH 19, 1951

CEP:CM

100 -35 1086 -

Form FD-154 used for verifications is made up from the 3x5 cards. The clerk fills in the name and file number of the subject whose residence and employment addresses are to be verified. In this condition the forms are routed across the Supervisor's desk, who then reopens and assigns the cases to be handled by the agents of the Security Squad. The agent is then required to check the Security Index Card itself and secure therefrom the last residence and employment addresses, which he enters on the top part of the form. He then conducts whatever investigation is necessary to verify and fill out the bottom half of the form. Form FD-154, fully executed, is then sent by routing slip to the Supervisor, who marks the case for closing administratively. Those cases requiring an FD-122 are next routed to the clerk, who prepares the FD-122 and makes the necessary corrections on the Security Index Card and on all of the 3x5 cards. The FD-122 then crosses the Supervisor's desk like any other outgoing mail. One-sixth of the Security Index Cards are handled each month in the above method.

Under the above-described procedure an agent initials the Form FD-154 when he has completed the verification and sends that form by routing slip to the appropriate Supervisor. In the ordinary process of handling mail the routing slips occasionally become detached, and the FD-154 goes into file with no action having been taken on it. In ten cases the Form FD-154 was found, fully executed, in the case file without the Bureau's having been advised. The procedure which permits this has been changed as reflected in the next paragraph.

During the course of the inspection the procedure outlined above has been changed. Only the administrative tickler is being used instead of the five sets of 3x5 cards previously used. The clerk who handles the Security Index pulls each day's administrative ticklers and makes up an FD-154 for the subject of each tickler. The entire top half of Form FD-154 is filled in by the clerk from information appearing on the Security Index Cards. These forms are then routed across the Supervisor's desk, who marks them to be reopened and assigned to the agents for verification. In the office block stamp appearing on the bottom of the form, the Supervisor indicates the agent to whom the matter is assigned and his own name. The form then goes through the Chief Clerk's Office for opening, assignment and serializing and is then routed to the appropriate agent for handling. When he has completed his work on it, he initials the copy, which is then routed back to the supervisor whose name appears in the block stamp. A work box is maintained on the Supervisor's desk for these forms. The Security Index clerk takes each day those forms on which it will be necessary to make up an FD-122, fills out the forms, and then routes them back to the Supervisor for initialing and closing of the file.

Those FD-154 forms which do not necessitate notification to the Bureau are merely initialed by the Supervisor and marked for closing. The tickler is then filed for the next six months period for verification again.

In the course of discussion of these procedures, SAC R. B. HOOD suggested an administrative procedure for handling verifications as outlined below. The objective he seeks is (1) to give the Bureau credit for continuous effort in following the cases of Security Index subjects, which effort would be reflected in the statistical accomplishments going to the Congressional committees, and (2) to reduce the clerical time and effort now necessary in the opening and closing of cases merely for the purpose of verifying a residence and employment address. In many instances these verifications may be made by a telephone call, and the time necessary to do that is far less than the clerical time consumed in the administrative handling of the matter.

Mr. HOOD's idea is that cases which have resulted in the preparation of a Security Index Card and which from that date forward require no special handling save the verification of addresses should be placed in a pending inactive status and assigned to an agent. The tickler would be filed and would come up for review once each six months. The agent to whom those cases are assigned would be responsible on a continuous basis forkeeping the Bureau advised of the current residence and employment of the subject. He would be followed on tickler by the Supervisor to insure that a Form FD-154 had been fully executed at least once each six months. This procedure eliminates much of the clerical effort required under the present practice and has the added advantage of continuous responsibility for knowing the whereabouts of Security Index subjects. With such fixed responsibility the agent to whom it is assigned would be encouraged to set up contacts with neighbors and employers with whom he could make verifications by telephone and who would keep him advised currently and immediately in the event of any changes on the part of the Security Index subject.

Mr. HOOD is submitting the above suggestion to the Bureau by separate communication. The inspector concurs in the suggestion made by him and believes that it has considerable merit and should be given serious consideration by the Bureau for adoption in all offices.

## Communist Index

As of March 9, 1951, there were 9618 Communist Index cards maintained by the Los Angeles Office. These cards appeared to be maintained properly. A sample check was made of 100 Security Index Cards against the Communist Index. The Communist Index reflected corresponding cards in all but one instance.

SAC HOOD:

The Inspector's suggestions relative to the handling of Form FD-154 have been noted and will be followed in the future.

The suggestion relative to the administrative procedure for handling verifications of residence and employments of SI subjects is being submitted to the Bureau by separate communication.

Memorandum • United States Government

MR. A. H. BEIMON

DATE: October 15, 1951

FROM:

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

(Interviews of Subjects.

of Security Investigations)-

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

PURPOSE

To advise you of the number of persons who have been interviewed by the Field in accordance with the Bureau's policy of interviewing persons who have disassociated themselves with the Communist Party or appear to have lost sympathy with the Communist movement. This program was initiated by SAC Letter #55 dated May 17, 1949, and by Bureau Bulletin #37 dated July 21, 1949.

#### DETAILS

The following is a recapitulation of pertinent information appearing in memoranda prepared as a result of the interviews. Those figures appearing in the left column represent persons interviewed and recorded at the Bureau as of September 1, 1951, which was the date for which the last memorandum was prepared concerning this matter. Those figures appearing in the second column set forth the result of interviews recorded at the Bureau from September 1, 1951, to October 1, 1951. The last column represents the total number of interviews recorded at the Bureau as of the latter date:

|  | as of<br><u>9-1-51</u> | From<br>9-1-51<br>to<br>10-1-51 | Total<br>to<br>Date |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Number of Persons Interviewed:   | 872                    | 146                             | 1018                |
| Those Who Appeared Cooperative:  | 604 ,,                 | .108                            | 712                 |
| Those Who Appeared Uncooperative or Hostile:                                       | 268:                   | 38                              | 306                 |
| Those Who Denied Communist Party<br>Membership or Association,<br>Past or Present: | († , <b>219</b> ,      | 43                              | 262<br>262          |

Those Who Admitted Their Own Communist Association:

RECORDED - 60

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|   | As of 9-1-51 | From<br>9-1-51<br>to<br>10-1-51 | Total<br>to<br>Date |
|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Those Who Furnished Information Regarding Others in the Communist Movement: | .409         | 67                              | 476                 |
| Those Who Indicated that They Still Believe in the Communist Movement:      | 57           | 6                               | 63                  |
| Interviews Which Were Completely Negative:                                  | 195          | 32                              | 227                 |

The following tabulation has been prepared showing the result of efforts on the part of the Field to develop confidential sources among persons thus far contacted:

Persons interviewed who have been utilized as sources of information and confidential informants:

116

Persons interviewed who were or are being recontacted in an effort to develop them as sources of information or who are being reactivated into the Communist movement as confidential informants:

138

By way of observation it is significant to note that 70% of the persons contacted appeared to be cooperative. Approximately 63% admitted their own Communist association and 47% of those interviewed furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement. Only 6% indicated that they still believe in the Communist movement. 22% of the interviews conducted were completely negative.

It is noted that the majority of the persons contacted did not appear to be in a position to act as sources of information or are not considered potential confidential informant material.

SAG BOSTON (100-0)

REGISTRATION TAGS ON CARS OWNED BY COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS, Request to Maintain Separate Index On. SPCURITY MATTER - C

CEPURITY TRIDEX - GENERAL

Bureau authority is requested to maintain a separate index on registration tags (and automobiles) owned and operated by Communist Party members in the New England area. The proposed index would be maintained in two sections:

1. By registration number with identifying information appearing on this index card as to the owner, his address, and the make of car he owns:

2. Alphabetical listing of C.P. members followed by their address and the registration number of the cars they own or operate.

The purpose of this index is to facilitate the ease of checking registration tags in the event they are needed, particularly during surveillance. Such an index would not be cumbersome and would be maintained in a box similar to the roadwork box or the informant index box. This could be readily removed to the Radio Room in the event of a surveillance, to assist the surveilling Agents when they find it accessary to make a radio inquiry as to the owner or operator of a car upon surveillance scene unexpectedly and which might be led party. The task of maintaining such indices we formidable in this area. The great aschusetts registration numbers.

Registry of the surpose the future. For the surpose only necessary to check with the registration tag has not been transf

This index, if approved, will be go the the same security regulations within the Boston Office as to Security Index cards and the Informant files.

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NOT RECORDED 139 JAI: 22 1952

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

## Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: December 4, 1951

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

(Interviews of Subjects

of Security Investigations) OF INDIVIDUALS - VENT

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

#### PURPOSE

To advise you of the number of persons who have been interviewed by the Field in accordance with the Bureau's policy of interviewing persons who have disassociated themselves with the Communist Party or appear to have lost sympathy with the Communist movements. This program was initiated by SAC Letter #55 dated May 17, 1949, and by Bureau Bulletin #37 dated July 21, 1949.

#### DETAILS

The following is a recapitulation of pertinent information appearing in memoranda prepared as a result of the interviews. Those figures appearing in the left column represent persons interviewed and recorded at the Bureau as of November 1, 1951, which was the date for which the last memorandum was prepared concerning this matter. Those figures appearing in the second column set forth the results of interviews recorded at the Bureau from November 1, 1951, to December 1, 1951. The last column represents the total number of interviews recorded at the Bureau as of the latter date:

|   | as of<br>11-1-51 | From<br>11-1-51<br>to<br>12-1-51 | Total as<br>// of<br>12-1-51   |     |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----|
| Number of Persons Interviewed:  | 1165             | 281                              | 1446~  |     |
| Those Who Appeared Cooperative:   | 825              | 208                              | 1033 —   |     |
| Those Who Appeared Uncooperative or Hostile:                                    | 340              | <b>73</b>                        | 413 OA   | . I |
| Those Who Denied Communist<br>Party Membership or Associati<br>Past or Present: | on,<br>320       | n <b>:96</b>                     | 416  |     |
| Those Who Admitted Their Own Communist Association: RECORDED                    |                  | JAN 16 195                       | 8086771960X  | p:  |
| THE DESTRUCTION (CHEST  | XXX              | / geace                          | and the same of th |     |

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|   | as of<br>11-1-51 | From<br>11-1-51<br>To<br>12-1-51 | Total<br>as of<br>12-1-51 |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Those Who Furnished Information Regarding Others in the Communist Movement: | 537              | 105                              | :6421                     |
| Those Who Indicated That They Still Believe in the Communist Movement:      | r68              | 5                                | 73                        |
| Interviews Which Were Completely Negative:                                  | 275              | 77                               | 352                       |

The following tabulation has been prepared showing the result of efforts on the part of the Field to develop confidential sources among persons thus far contacted:

Persons interviewed who have been utilized as sources of information and confidential informants:

152

Persons interviewed who were or are being recontacted in an effort to develop them as sources of information or who are being reactivated into the Communist movement as confidential cinformants:

177

By way of observation it is significant to note that 71% of the persons contacted appeared to be cooperative. Approximately 61% admitted their own Communist association and 44% of those interviewed furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement. Only 5% indicated that they still believe in the Communist movement. 24% of the interviews conducted were completely negative.

It is noted that the majority of the persons contacted did not appear to be in a position to act as sources of information or are not considered potential confidential informant material.

ice Memorandum • united states government

MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 7, 1952

MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY. USA

(Interviews of Subjects

Security Investigations) or INDIVIDUALS-1

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tele. R

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#### PURPOSE:

To advise you of the number of persons who have been interviewed by the Field in connection with the Bureau's policy of interviewing persons who have disassociated themselves with the Communist Party or appear to have lost sympathy with the Communist movements. This program was initiated by SAC Letter #55 dated May 17, 1949, and by Bureau Bulletin #37 dated July 21, 1949.

#### DETAILS:

The following is a recapitulation of pertinent information appearing in memoranda prepared as a result of the interviews. figures appearing in the left column represent persons interviewed and recorded at the Bureau as of December 1, 1951, which was the date for which the last memorandum was prepared concerning this matter. Those figures appearing in the second column set forth the results of interviews recorded at the Bureau from December 1, 1951, to January 1, 1952. The last column represents the total number of interviews recorded at the Bureau as of the latter date:

|  | as of<br>12-1-51            | From<br>12-1-51<br>To<br>1-1-52 | Total as of 1-1-52 |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Number of Persons Interviewed:   | 1446                        | 214                             | 1660               |
| Those Who Appeared Cooperative:  | 1033                        | 156                             | 1189               |
| Those Who Appeared Uncooperative Or Hostile:   | 413                         | 35800                           | 86-1091X<br>471    |
| Those Who Denied Communist Party REC<br>Membership or Association, Past<br>or Present: | ORDED - 122<br>EX-25<br>416 | UANI 21 1952<br>31 68           | 1484               |
| Those Who Admitted Their Own Communist Association:                                    | `877                        | 112                             | 989                |

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|   | as of<br>12-1-51 | From<br>12-1-51<br>To<br>1-1-52 | Total<br>as of<br>1-1-52 |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Those Who Furnished Information Regarding Others in the Communist Movement: | 642              | 75                              | 717                      |
| Those Who Indicated That They Still Believe in the Communist Movement:      | <b>73</b> 3      | 3                               | 76                       |
| Interviews Which Were Completely Negative:                                  | 352 ,            | 70                              | 422                      |

The following tabulation has been prepared showing the result of efforts on the part of the Field to develop confidential sources among persons thus far contacted:

Persons interviewed who have been utilized as sources of information and confidential informants:

168

4 1 1 1

Persons interviewed who were or are being recontacted in an effort to develop them as sources of information or who are being reactivated into the Communist movement as confidential informants:

197

By way of observation it is significant to note that 72% of the persons contacted appeared to be cooperative. Approximately 60% admitted their own Communist association and 43% of those interviewed furnished information regarding others in the Communist movement. Only 5% indicated that they still believe in the Communist movement. 25% of the interviews conducted were completely negative.

It is noted that the majority of the persons contacted did not appear to be in a position to act as sources of information or are not considered potential confidential informant material.

ACTION:

For Information only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SAC LETTER NO. 24

Series 1952 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

He

March 4, 1952

WASHINGTON 25. D. C.

L ATTENTION

MEMO FOR MR. HOOVER BRANIGAN

HARBO

TOLSON BROWN, B. C. LADD CALLAHAN NICHOLS CALLAN CLEVELAND BELMONT CLEGG CONRAD CONNELLEY DeLOACH GLAVIN

DOWNING EAMES

EDWARDS, H. L. MOHR ROSEN TRACY EGAN BAUMGARDNER FEENEY BERWANGER GEARTY, G. BOWLES HENNRICH

HOOD HOLLOMAN JONES, M. A. ROGERS KEAY

LAUGHLIN LEONARD LONG MASON, E. D. TAMM, Q. McGUIRE

NAUGHTEN PARSONS PENNINGTON PONTZ

SIZOO STANLEY STEIN TROTTER WHERRY WICK-

PRICE

RENNEBERGER

SCATTERDAY

WINTERROWD AND SUPERVISORS

INTERVIEWS WITH ACTIVE COMMUNISTS

Your attention is directed to the fact that from experience we are aware that the Communist Party and its leaders are at all times looking for means to embarrass and, if possible, incriminate the Bureau. In view of this, extreme caution should be used whenever an active Communist is interviewed. If it is desired to interview an active Communist in connection with any type of case, Bureau authority must be obtained. In connection with interviewing active Communists after authorization is received, all previous instructions relating to the conducting of interviews with subjects of security investigations, potential security informants and high-level Communists (Toplev program) should be followed. In this connection, your attention is directed to SAC Letter #7, Series 1952, dated January 18, 1952, which instructs that no interviews are to be conducted at a person's place of employment without specific Bureau authority, and to Bureau teletype of February 1, 1952, to all Offices directing that all Agents should be alerted to use extreme caution in conducting security intena views to prevent the possibility of any interview being recorded without the knowledge of the interviewing Agents.

> 100-358086 RECORDED 44 MAR 14 1952

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In the future when an interview is conducted with an active Communist, regardless of the reason or purpose of the interview, in addition to all previous instructions, the following instructions should be complied with.

No interview should be conducted at a person's residence unless it can be done by surprise. In no case should an interview be conducted at a subject's home if there is any indication that he is aware of or expects a contact by Bureau Agents. This applies to the initial interview and in no case should subsequent interviews which are authorized be conducted at the person's residence unless some unusual situation exists which is brought to the Bureau's attention and specific authority granted for such interviews.

After the initial interview with an active Communist, no subsequent interview should be arranged until full details concerning the initial interview have been furnished to the Bureau and authorization requested for any subsequent interview.

If during any interview with an active Communist, a third person arrives at the place of interview, the interview should be terminated and no reinterview arranged without furnishing the Bureau full details concerning the circumstances of the third person's presence at the place of interview and thereafter obtaining further Bureau authority.

Interviews should always be planned and conducted in such a manner as to assure that the interviewing Agents will not be compromised. During any interview, the interviewing Agents should never furnish any information or make any statements to the person being interviewed which might later be used to embarrass the Bureau. Agents should never discuss any Bureau administrative matters, personnel details or confidential items and should never furnish the person being interviewed information of any nature which could be misconstrued or used in any manner against the Bureau's interests. At no time should the Agents allow themselves to be interviewed by the interviewee or be placed in a position of answering questions concerning any matter.

If the person being interviewed is connected in any manner with a labor union, it is reiterated that he must be informed that the Bureau is not interested in employer-employee relationships as such and is only concerned with obtaining information on the infiltration in labor unions by subversive elements.

3/4/52 SAC LETTER NO. 24 Series 1952 These instructions do not apply to an interview with a person once he is an established informant or confidential source.

It is necessary that these interviews be given the most careful thought and consideration to prevent any embarrassment to the Bureau. I want you to give this matter your personal attention to be sure that all requirements are fulfilled and all possible action is taken to be certain that the Bureau's interests are protected at all times.

Also, you should be alert in connection with any interviews in security cases, particularly when interviewing inactive Communists or Communist sympathizers, to exercise precautionary measures to avoid embarrassment to the Bureau. If there is any doubt in your mind in any case, then the above safeguards should be applied even though the person being interviewed is not an active Communist.

Bureau teletype dated February 25, 1952, stopping all interviews in connection with security investigations is hereby rescinded. You may proceed with all interviews which have been authorized by the Bureau providing you make certain that all necessary precautions are taken in each case.

Very truly yours,
John Edgar Hoover
Director

SAC, Albany

March 12, 1952

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA INTERVIEWS WITH ACTIVE COMMUNISTS

Reference is made to SAC Letter #24, Series 1952, dated March 4, 1952, on this subject. The following additional information bearing upon the matters discussed in SAC Letter #24 is being furnished to you for your information, and you should make this information available to all Agents in your office handling security investigations.

It has recently been ascertained that a Section Organizer for the Communist Party in Los Angeles owns a wire recorder and that at the direction of the Party officials he will instruct and train certain individuals in his section on its use and installation. The officials in this section plan to use the recorder whenever they believe it advisable to check on the activities of any of their members.

This information again demonstrates the necessity of the exercise of the highest degree of caution by Agents conducting security interviews for any purpose. While to date no information is available indicating that general use of wire recorders is planned by the Communist Party this possibility must be constantly borne in mind and interviews must be planned and handled in such fashion as to prevent any possibility of the interview being recorded.

Miami

| 90 | * | Albuquerque | Dallas       |
|----|---|-------------|--------------|
|    |   | Anchorage   | Denver       |
|    |   | Atlanta     | Detroit      |
|    |   | Baltimore   | El Paso      |
|    |   | Birningham  | Honolulu     |
|    |   | Boston      | Houston      |
|    |   | Buffalo     | Indianapolis |
|    |   | Butto       | Kansas City  |
|    |   | Charlotte   | Knoxville    |
|    |   | Chicago     | Little Rock  |
|    |   | Cincinnati  | Los Angeles  |
|    |   |             | nos ungeres  |
| -  |   | Cloveland   | Louisville   |
|    |   |             | Memphis      |
|    |   |             | -            |
|    |   |             |              |

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Office Memorandum • United Government

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-94)

DATE: 6/3/52

FROM

BAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-30619)

SUBJECT:

GOLLUIIST PARTY USA, UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY-C

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

slavias sezerious

S.I. Cards as currently maintained at the Bureau do not carry a description of the subjects. The investigative aid being suggested hereinafter would be dependent upon the Bureau maintaining IEM cards on S.I. subjects which cards would include punches for descriptive data. The feasibility of the suggestion therefore turns first on the expense involved in setting up the system and the necessity of modifying Form FD-122 so that a subject's description is sent to the Bureau.

The technique or aid suggested is a method of identifying unknown subjects seen in contact with known Communists where all that is available is a description and possibly a given name. If IBM cards were maintained by the Bureau this description could be fed into the machine which would select those individuals most nearly answering it. The number of suspects will of course depend on how large a geographical segment is taken into consideration. There appears to be no reason why such IBM cards could not be maintained by CP Districts or by States. Thus, the description of an unknown person seen in San Francisco would be compared with descriptions of S. I. subjects in California or with those in the three West Coast States or if practical with those of all S. I. subjects.

There is some question whether through geography, race, sex, age, height, weight, hair, etc., the number of suspects arising from such a comparison would be small enough to make elimination through further inquiry feasible. In this regard, for such a method of identification to be practical how many general characteristics should be known and is some particular characteristic; e.g., an amputated finger, considered necessary?

It is realized that the description of many unknown individuals will be insufficient for use in this method of identification, but the possibility of identifying a few persons may justify the effort, and, knowledge of such a procedure will encourage Agents to secure more accurate descriptions of persons encountered on surveillances.

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MR. A. H. BELMONTO

DATE: July 3, 1952

MR. F. J. BAUMGANDWER

SUBJECT:

SECURITY INDEX -GENERAL COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1emorandum

UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

PURPOSE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 239,317 DATE 5/22/87 BY SPSCY DOWS

To recommend against the adoption of the suggestion of the San Francisco Office regarding the setting-up of a system whereby descriptions of all Security Index subjects will be submitted to the Bureau and placed on IBM cards to serve as a means of identifying persons whose descriptions are the only identifying data available.

#### BACKGROUND:

Attached is San Francisco memorandum dated June 3, 1952, wherein they suggest a system whereby the descriptions of Security Index subjects be placed on IBM cards whereby such descriptions would be categorized as to sex, age, height, weight, race, etc. This information would then be utilized to determine the identities of unknown subjects seen in contact with known Communists where only descriptions of such unknown subjects were available. The idea behind the suggestion would be such as to enable the Field to cause a search through a "description" index and by the process of elimination possibly identify unknown individuals.

## OBSERVATIONS:

This suggestion is not feasible for the following reasons:

It is not possible to place more categories in the breakdowns utilized in the IBM machine in direct conjunction with the Security Index cards. Adoption of such an idea would necessitate the setting-up of a

COPIES DESTROYED

Attachmen#61 FIL Bufile 100-358086 Bufile 100-3-94-1219

(100-358085-Sub 47) Director, FBI July 31, 1952 (100-30619)SAC, San Francisco SECURITY INDEX COMMUNIST PARTY, USA UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS INTERNAL SECURITY - C INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE ReBulet July 3, 1952 concerning a suggestion forwarded by mylet of June 3, 1952. Please be advised that this suggestion was actually made by SA of this office, and this information was inadvertently omitted from my original letter. **b**6 b7C For the Bureau's further information, the other suggestion broken into five parts submitted by letter of June 3rd, was made by as well. 132 AUG 12 .352 RJA:ebn

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ANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR

: MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 26, 1953

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARI

SUBJECT: SECURITY INDEX SKEY FACILITIES

JBJECT: SECURITY INDEX WREY FACILITIES
COMMUNIST SABOTAGE CAPABILITIES IN
KEY FACILITIES; G-2 LIAISON

PURPOSE:

To advise of contemplated action concerning the request of G-2 for the number of Communists employed in plants appearing in the Key Facilities List.

#### DETAILS:

You will note that in the attached memorandum to you from V. P. Keay dated January 2, 1953, Colonel Caverdale of G-2 requested that a report showing the names of the plants appearing on the Key Facilities List, the identity of the military establishment having security responsibility for each facility and the number of Communists employed in each facility. Liaison pointed out to Colonel Goverdale that inasmuch as the new Key Facilities List has been prepared and considerable work is involved in revising Bureau records the information which he requested cannot be compiled for 60 to 90 days.

After we have completed the conversion to the new Key Facilities List we will prepare a list identifying by geographical reference number the facilities for which the Army has security responsibility in which Security Index subjects are employed. This list will identify such subjects by name.

It is not believed that we should furnish G-2 with the identities of Security Index subjects employed in key facilities for which the Army does not have security responsibility as indicated in the attached memorandum inasmuch as such responsibility has been specifically delegated to other agencies.

The suggestion in the attached memorandum that such a list be voluntarily submitted to other agencies having security responsibility for certain facilities will be considered after we have completed our conversion of the Security Index to the new Key Facilities List and are in a better position to evaluate the complete picture.

Attachment
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## ACTION:

Further steps will be taken to comply with the request of G-2 when we have completed our conversion of the Security Index to the new Key Facilities List.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO

MR. A. H. BELMONT

January 2, 1953 DATE:

Nichols

Lelmont Harbo

Tele, Rm.

FROM:

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST SABOTAGE CAPABILITIES

IN KEY FACILITIES;

G-2 LIAISON



## PURPOSE:

To advise that G-2 has requested a breakdown showing the number of Communists employed in various industries appearing on the Key Facilities List.

#### DETAILS:

Colonel Garrison B. Coverdale, Chief of Collection and Dissemination Division, G-2, advised that recently at an Army Commanders' Conference, the subject of the number of Communists employed in various vital facilities over which the Army has security responsibility was discussed. A number of Army Commanders expressed a keen interest in the number of Communists in various of the plants appearing on the Key Facilities List.

It was pointed out to Colonel Coverdale that approximately two years ago the Bureau compiled a report showing the number of Communists in various types of vital facilities. Colonel Coverdale advised, however, that this type of report would not suffice for their purposes and requested that a current report be compiled showing the names of the plants appearing on the Key Facilities List, the identity of the military establishment having security responsibility in each facility and showing the number of Communists employed in each facility.

It was pointed out to Colonel Coverdale that a new Key Facilities List has recently been published and that this will cause considerable work in the Bureau revising Bureau records based upon the code appearing in the Key Facilities List. For this reason he was advised that the information which he requests cannot be compiled for approximately 60 to 90 days.

to But mout It is believed that a report of the type requested by Colonel Coverdale could be prepared suitable for dissemination to G-2, ONI and OSI. It may also be desirable to consider

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Memorandum from Mr. Keay to Mr. Belmont, 1/2/53

disseminating such information to the Munitions Board, the National Security Resources Board, the Facilities Protection Board and the Industry Evaluation Board, all of which have a direct interest and some jurisdiction in physical plant security matters.

Inasmuch as such a report would necessarily be classified Top Secret, it is not believed that dissemination of this information would create a security risk.

#### ACTION:

It is requested that this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for their consideration.

:WE

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO . MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 7, 1953

Nichols Belmont

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER

SECURITY INDEX GE L

SUBJECT:

SUGGESTION #293-53

FORM FOR PREPARATION OF COMMUNIST INDEX CARDS

The attached Suggestion has been referred to us for our comments by Mr. Mason. This proposal involves the approval of a suggested form to be utilized by Agents in the field when recommending the preparation of Communist Index cards on individuals which are to be filed in the Communist Index within each field office. It is suggested that when an individual Agent has identified an individual as being one upon whom a Communist Index card should be prepared the suggested form can be utilized by the Agent and furnished to the designated employee in the field office who will prepare the Communist Index card and the form will then be destroyed.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended by the Internal Security Section that this form be adopted inasmuch as it will facilitate the preparation of Communist Index cards in the field and will standardize the form in which Agents will submit the required data from Communist Index cards. If you agree, this memorandum and the attached Suggestion should be referred to the Training and Inspection Division for further action.

Attachment

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JUL 28 1953

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J. N. SEO

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

#### EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION

|          | F .                                     | ?  | Date <b>June</b> _   | 2 <b>6.</b> 1953   |              |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--------------|
| To:      | Director,                               | FBI  |  | ,  | b6<br>b7C    |
| From:    | SA                                      |  | · Sur.   | media  |              |
|          |   | r Division New Orl   |  | 11/298 2   | <del>ن</del> |
| SUGGES   | in th out t dual becom quali Prom the C | a form similar to e preparation of Che field. It will agent to whom a cases apparent from infles for inclusion the data on the folicert and the form | ommunist Index ca<br>be submitted by<br>se is assigned as<br>nvestigation that<br>in the Communist<br>rm, a designated<br>will prepare a | rds through-<br>the indivi-<br>soon as it<br>the subject<br>Index.<br>employee in<br>Communist |              |
| , Its ad | ivantages are:                          | All Communist Ind one employee, ins formity. Agents nominees promptly out involving a sthe clerical employees the full necessary for the             | uring a high degrean submit Communand on a current tenographer. It oyee who prepares and complete inf                                    | ee or uni-<br>ist Index<br>basis with-<br>insures that<br>the cards<br>ormation                | •            |
| It sho   | ould save at le                         | ast \$ <u>IInknown</u> annu  | ally.  |  |              |
|          |   | United States of my sufany nature by me, my  | heirs, or assigns upo  | on the United State:   |              |
| Commer   | nts and recomme                         | ndation of Supervisor,   |  | or suggestor)<br>irector:  |              |
|          | ,<br>!                                  | I recommend the s  | suggestion be adop   | otèd.  |              |
| Attachm  | ent ,                                   | . /  |  | ature) gent in Charge  |              |
|          |   | الله المعلى المدير.<br>- المناسبة                 |  | ile)   |              |

## INFORMATION FOR COMMUNIST INDEX CARD

- 1. Name and aliases:
- 2. File number (field office):
- 3. Position in Party:
- 4. Place of residence:
- 5. Place of employment:
- 6. Citizenship:
- 7. Source and date information received:
- 8. General statement re dangerousness, potential or actual:

(This form must be submitted on those persons who may be described as Communists in the broad sense of the word. It will include those persons who have been affiliated with the Communist Party or similar ideological groups and as such have (1) been present or past subjects of Security Index cards, (2) been reported past or present members or (3) through their activities and expressed sympathies strongly indicated affiliation with or agreement with such ideologies.)

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STANDARD PORM NO. 64

## Office Memorandum • United States Government

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Mr. Tolson

DATE: 7/16/53

FROM

H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT:

SUGGESTION #293-53
SUGGESTED FORM FOR PREPARATION OF
COMMUNIST INDEX CARDS

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SA of the New Orleans Division suggested the use of a form for the preparation of Communist Index cards throughout the Field. The form, prepared by the Agent to whom the case is assigned, would set forth the required data for the Communist Index card. A designated employee in the Chief Clerk's Office would then prepare the card from the form which would then be destroyed. SA stated the use of the form would insure a high degree of uniformity and that the clerk who prepares the card would receive full and complete information in addition to facilitating the preparation of the cards on a current basis without using a stenographer.

## VIEWS OF WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

The Washington Field Office uses a blank index card containing the same printed headings as the suggested form. The Agent either fills out the card himself or dictates it to a stenographer with his other work. The Washington Field Office system is superior to the suggested form in that it eliminates the additional step of preparing the form and transferring the information therefrom to the card.

## VIEWS OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

The Domestic Intelligence Division expressed the opinion the proposed form would facilitate the preparation of Communist Index cards in the Field and would standardize the form in which Agents will submit the required data for Communist Index cards.

RECURDED-48

JUL 28 1953

SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE 2 FOR EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE ACTION

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#### COMMENTS OF INSPECTOR B. C. BROWN

Mr. Brown stated the proposed form would serve no useful purpose; that Section 87, Page 28 B of the Manual of Instructions already sets forth that the Communist Index card must contain the same information as proposed for the suggested form thus assuring uniformity and that it is a simple matter for the Agent to either make out the card himself or dictate it to a stenographer.

#### ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED FORM

None.

#### **DISADVANTAGES**

- 1. Would require the preparation and stocking of an additional field form.
- 2. Requires an additional step in the preparation of the Communist Index card in that the information on the forms must be transferred to the card thus consuming unproductive clerical time.
- 3. Section 87, Page 28 B of the Manual of Instruction already provides for the uniform listing of information on the Communist Index card.

#### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended the proposed form not be adopted.

#### EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE ACTION

The Executives Conference of July 22 recommended unanimously unfavorably as to the creation of the proposed form. Present at the Conference were Messrs. Tolson, Glavin, Tracy, Parsons, Belmont, Ladd, Mohr, Clayton, Nichols and Mason. No further action necessary.

#### DETAILS:

a suggestion to the effect that a form with headings (1. name and aliases, 2. file number, 3. position in party, 4. place of residence, 5. place of employment, 6. citizenship, 7. source and date information received, 8. general statement re dangerousness, potential or actual) should be used in the preparation of Communist Index cards throughout the field; that the form would be submitted by the individual Agent to whom the case is assigned as soon as it becomes apparent from investigation that the subject qualifies for inclusion in the Communist Index and that a designated employee in the Chief Clerk's Office will then prepare a Communist Index card from the form which will thereafter be destroyed.

SA stated the proposed form would be advantageous in that all Communist Index cards would be prepared by one employee thus insuring a high degree of uniformity and that the clerk who prepares the cards would receive full and complete information in addition to facilitating the preparation of the cards on a current basis without using a stenographer.

Field Office, advised that Washington Field Office uses a blank index card containing the same printed headings as the suggested form. The Agent either fills out the card himself or dictates it to a stenographer with his other work. Mr. stated the Washington Field Office system is superior to the proposed form in that it eliminates the additional step of preparing the form and transferring the information therefrom to the card. Mr. further advised the Washington Field Office had used a form similar to that now suggested some time ago.

By memorandum dated July 7, 1953, from Mr. F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. Belmont the Domestic Intelligence Division expressed the opinion the proposed form would facilitate the preparation of Communist Index cards in the field and would standardize the form in which Agents would submit the required data for Communist Index cards.

Inspector B. C. Brown stated the proposed form would serve no useful purpose; that Section 87, Page 28 B of the Manual of Instructions already sets forth that the Communist Index card must contain the same information as proposed for the suggested form thus assuring uniformity and that it is a simple matter for the Agent to either make out the card himself or dictate it to a stenographer.

# Office Memorandum

| Office Internovaliable • United Salars Overnment   |
|--|
| TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont FILE PROSECULAR PRIMARE DATE: October 2, 1958   |
| FROM: Mr. J. F. Bland DATE 6-8-78 I-Mr. H.L. Edwards Boardman I-Mr. Belmont Month Nease II-Mr. Bland Nease   |
| SUBJECT: SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS 1 - Mr. Anderson Tamm Trotter  |
| INTERNAL SECURITY - C  W.C. Sullivan Tele. Room Hollenan   |
| SAC Letter 56-56 (L), 10-30-56, set up procedures for the Communist Index (CI). The purpose was to eliminate cases which had no substance and to establish a reservoir of subjects who, in the light of  |
| ever-changing conditions, should continually be borne in mind with a view toward possible future investigations under the Security Index (SI   |
| Program. The Communist Index Program has been followed closely. It is now the correct time to give closer consideration to each of these individual cases because of the present international tensions coupled  |
| with the planned reconstitution of the Communist Party (CP) around newly developed issues. Analysis and investigations of each of these  |
| cases should be most productive in the development of informants; in the development of new evidence to strengthen the SI; and the identi-   |
| fication of subjects who, while they have dropped from the CP in a bookkeeping sense on the basis of the Khrushchev revelations, still retain a militant communist attitude.   |
| The Washington Field, Newark, and New York Offices were contacted and advised they have, respectively, 360, 670, and 4600 CI cases. Each of these three offices advised they considered this a most desirable program. The reopening and investigation of these cases will be made in equal monthly divisions for one year. We are instructing the field to submit statistics and accomplishments quarterly. This program will be followed closely and completed 10-15-59. |
| ACTION: 25C-83 100-35-60 2573  |
| If you agree, the attached letter to all-Special Agents in Charge will be transmitted.   |
| Enclosure WSA  |
| 100-358086 5-W   |
| WBA: ef (6) 442337   |
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